

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

JUST RECEIVED.

**-AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM OR SUIT
-GASES.**

Manufactured specially to preserve Clothes in
damp climates.

**BEST FILLET CASH AND DEED
BOXES.**

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF PROFESSIONAL
BEAUTIES AND ACTRESSES.**

**AVENUE GOLD LIQUID PAINT
- DOG COLLARS AND DOG LEADS.**

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HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

most pessimistic, do not afford much sign of decadence. In comparing the latter with the earlier years, however, the trade now takes cognizance of by the Kowloon Customs must be allowed for. Last year this amounted to Ts. 32,806,988. Deducting this from the total of Ts. 104,997,868 we have a remainder of Ts. 72,186,880, which, compared with the value of the trade in 1888, shows an increase of over 60 per cent. for the eight years. But the figures given above, as explained in a note on page 20, represent only that portion of the trade of China with foreign countries which passes through Hongkong. The whole trade between Hongkong and China, that is, including the coast trade, is given in a separate table on page 20. From this we find that the grand total was Ts. 128,544,911 in 1890 as against Ts. 118,045,391 in 1889 and Ts. 129,359,507 in 1888. The figures speak for themselves and show that notwithstanding the depression resulting from gambling in shares there has been no diminution, but a very appreciable increase in the movement of merchandise and the legitimate trade of the port.

the *king Sing On* has been noted under the direction of the Vice-Admiralty Court at the instance of the German steamship *Dresden*, which was ordered to pay a fine of \$10,000 for having degraded the steamer to take delivery of some cargo, and ran into the steamer doing damage to the extent of about \$3,600 and as serious for the amount has been entered by the steamer.

The Singapore Free Press of the 16th inst. says: "The steamer *Oriz* of the Russian Vostok fleet was ordered to pay a fine of \$10,000 for having degraded the *Columbo* on her way with a draft of troops to Vladivostok. The steamer *St. Petersburg*, engaged also as a transport for Russian troops, left *Columbo* on the 21st inst. and, calling here on the 10th, will follow the *Oriz* to Vladivostok."

Mr. E. W. Meililand, Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the fund:

Messrs. Meyer and Co.	\$50
Mr. A. B. Harty	25
Mr. E. W. Milby	20
Messrs. Messers and Lery	20
Messrs. M. B. Ransom and Co.	15
Mr. J. Vandenber	10
Mr. D. Norrish	10

At the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon session was opened an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of the man who died 6 days ago in the Government Civil Hospital from the effect of a staff retained in the corner of the skull at the Compoopoo, and the result of X. P. P. who

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

—SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."—

LONDON, 21st APRIL.

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Joseph Pease has dropped his motion to the stoppage of licences to grow the poppy, as well open in India.

[FROM SINGAPORE PAPERS.]

LONDON, 18th April.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT BRADFORD.

A strike and riot of a serious nature have occurred at Bradford. The Military charged with much injuring many.

THE CANTON AND KOWLOON RAILWAY.

We learn that a despatch has been received by H. E. U. Han-chang, Viceroy of Canton, in reference to the petition of the promoters of the Canton and Kowloon Railway which his Excellency some time ago submitted to the Throne. The despatch is to the effect that the petition had been referred to the Naval Board to consider and report upon. The Board now ask for further details, including the number of m-

IN 1890.

The following is the Customs Report on the trade of China for 1890.

GENERAL.

The Foreign commerce of China in 1890 yielded a largely-increased volume of imports and a largely diminished volume of exports compared with that of 1889, and was consequently more profitable to the country. This result is once more if the three years' figures be ranged side by side as follows:—

	1889.	
Net Imports, value	Hk. Tls. 124,782	
Exports, value	82,401	
	1890.	
Net Imports, value	Hk. Tls. 116,834	
Exports, value	95,947	
	1891.	
Net Imports, value	Hk. Tls. 127,098	
Exports, value	87,144	

That very many diverse causes, internal and external, have since 1889, increased the trade between India and China and the floods which swept the plain of Chivil and devastated a large area of country, contributed to the result is doubted, but one dominating cause has been the rise in the gold value of silver which facilitates the sales of imports and retards the purchase of exports. Without giving minute details of the value of China goods in London, we may refer to the series of the Shanghai trade on London resources, movements from 4s. 3/4d. on 28th February to 5s. 3/4d. on 15th September, a "difference of 10 p. cent.," and thereafter fell to 4s. 3/4d. on 22nd September, and rose to 4s. 2 1/2d. on 22nd October.

[illegible]

about 16 plants of the *Lock Racer* brand. The stock have been burnt and the vessel has been damaged. As regards the cargo, about 300 cases of iron are damaged and several of them totally destroyed. Taking into consideration the very inflammable nature of the cargo it is a miracle that the vessel was not burned down to the water's edge. We understand the damage is covered by insurance.—Bangkok Times.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon Aear*, with the Indian mail, arrived here yesterday morning. Unpublished telegrams are taken from Calcutta papers.—

COLLAPSE OF THE BRADLAW MEMORIAL FUNDS.

MR. NORTON has withdrawn his donation of Rs 500 towards the Bradlaw Memorial Fund, as all the other donations amount to only Rs 180. Mr. Norton is disappointed to hear that the fund will not be completed in his lifetime and will not bury it decently than dead.

THE COTTON TRADE IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, 25th BOMBAY, 25th.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, in its annual report, say that, although on the average the state of trade during the past six months has been not unprofitable, it has been definitely less prosperous than in the same period of the last report, and short time

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19 GOLD MEDALS AND 15 SILVER MEDALS
By Appointment.

KUHN & CO.
HONGKONG. YOKOHAMA.
(Established, 1839).

THE ORIENTAL FINE ART DEPOT

Known as the Oldest and most reliable Estab-
lishment in the East.
Hankow, 9th February, 1891. [S]

WINES AND SPIRITS


BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED
HONGKONG.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

We invite attention to the following old and
famous brands, all of which are excellent quality at
a good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by
London House, and brought direct from the
most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best
growths at moderate prices.

Now, in ordering it is only necessary to state
the name and quantity of Wines or Spirits wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Port or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

POETS. (*See Kavalita and general use.*)

A novel proposal in the direction of the commercial federation of this Empire has been put forward by the *Review of Reviews*. Discussing the proposals of Mr. Cass R. Knowles, the Cape Premier, the editor says:—“To make the British Empire self-sufficient, except as to cotton, which must come from the United States, and to give every commonwealth under the flag an argument in *£*. s. d. for remaining under the flag, which this assuredly is worth some sacrifice of the means by which this is to be effected, which it is admitted involves some sacrifice of the economic advantages of free trade, so that the various communities which constitute the British Empire should agree to levy *Navy Dues*, of say, 2 per cent. upon goods entering their ports from outside the Empire, and to devote the proceeds of the dues to the maintenance of the Navy which polices the seas. The editor continues:—“Any English speaking community which did not contribute directly to the maintenance of the Navy would be treated as a foreign country. The sea is the highway of our Empire. It is policed by our Fleet. All States which contribute directly to

Kwok Tek, better known under the firm name of Tok Koo, who was recently brought prominently before public notice by his action against the Government as owner of the river steamer *Pang*, of a new design, and who was charged with the murder of a Chinese, in this mind for some weeks past, the cause of his condition being currently reported to be the litigation which caused him to be confined in the prison, and which he surveyed on the ground that he was unworthy.

The witnesses taken de bene voce of the witness in the suit, namely, Josephine, the wife of O'Keefe, and Chai Ng, was completed yesterday before Acting Puisne Judge Arokdy by the examination of the Chinese sailor. The witness stated that he was the first to see the body lying in the suit, removed from the ship by the instructions of the defendant's counsel, Hastings (of Messrs. Worton and Desmond), and that he was the first to see the body of the deceased, which he saw lying on the ground, having gone into bankruptcy since the commencement of the proceedings in the present case.

Further cases of misdeeds are reported at Singapore. In one instance a young lady living in South Bridge Road was bitten by her own dog. The *Free Press* says that the dog was a small dog, and that it was found in the road, and held out of her upper lip, and in the struggle got the dog to release his grip the lip was torn. The dog has been pronounced to be dangerous, and is to be destroyed in the future.

**THE PUNJON AND SINGH
SAMANTAN LITHO COMPANY,
LIMITED**

An extraordinary general meeting of all holders in the above Company was held at the offices of Messrs. J. H. & C. O'D. Gooldin, Chartered Accountants, for the purpose of confirming certain special resolutions passed at the meeting of the 8th inst. for the increase of capital. There were present—Mr. D. A. Woodin, D. Gillies (Directors), G. Holmes, Hester R. Sampson, H. C. James, &c., and Mr. O'D. Gooldin (Secretary).

The Chairman said—The confirmation of several resolutions, which were unanimously passed.

The Chairman said—Before the meeting I am anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in the minds of some of the shareholders as to the exact meaning of the wording of the resolution relating to the increase of the share capital. "I may say that those three resolutions are cumulative preference shares, that the dividend on the preference in one year is not restricted to, £100,000, but it will be increased by the amount we should have been paid in the previous year. In substance, during the next year if it is not paid, the Company will earn any dividends therefore the following year these preference shares will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The next year it is not paid, they will be entitled to subscribe for these pre-

The collection of 1890 was \$11,219,880, and in 1881 \$12,764,446 over that of 1880. In 1880 and 1881 trade duties increased by 100 per cent, and in 1882 by 100 per cent. In 1883 the collection was \$11,513,242 on native opium, and \$11,619,937, including \$11,748,939, increased by 100 per cent; kowloon, \$11,513,242, increased by 100 per cent; and Hong Kong, \$11,513,242, increased by 100 per cent. The collection of 1884 was \$11,513,242, increased by 100 per cent; and the collection of 1885 was \$11,513,242, increased by 100 per cent. The collection of 1886 was \$11,513,242, increased by 100 per cent; and the collection of 1887 was \$11,513,242, increased by 100 per cent. The collection of 1888 was \$11,513,242, increased by 100 per cent; and the collection of 1889 was \$11,513,242, increased by 100 per cent. The collection of 1890 was \$11,513,242, increased by 100 per cent.

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1889, and for three months in the month of May of 1890, to maintain something like uniformity of price. There has consequently been less incentive to the erection of new mills than formerly, and the number of mills has been added in only 10 years. At the same time there has been a large increase in the spinning spindles of the existing mills, from 364,352 in addition to the 1,000,000 of 1880, to 1,368,000 in the year 1890. Doubtless, of this increase, a large part is due to the use of steam-giro out for machinery during the past few years, a prosperous period. The estimated consumption of cotton for the year shows an increase of 10 per cent. over the year 1889, and there has been a corresponding increase during the year, of 13 mills and 10,000 spindles, giving a total increase in the spinning cotton consumed of 10 per cent. The principal source of cotton is from the island of Bombay, but the cotton of the island of Penang has attained a great value, and there is not likely to be further extension of the same. Immediate future prospects are bright, and it is probable that the demand for export will be greatly increased. There is a great demand for export, and it is still room for a wide development of the same by the establishment of mills at suitable places. There are no duties on the raw cotton, and the Government has no duties for the production of cotton. The Government has no duties for the production of cotton. The Government has no duties for the production of cotton. The Government has no duties for the production of cotton.

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A	Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$3.00
B	Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C	Fine Old Vintage, super- ior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.35
D	Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.85
SHERBETS.			
A	Delicate Pale Dry, dian- thine Green Capsule.....	6	0.04
B	Superior Pale Dry, dian- thine Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.07
C	Manufactured, Pale Sher- berry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC	Superior, Old Dry, Pale Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D	Very Superior, Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	12	1.10
E	Extra Superior, Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.15
CIGARETS			
A	Superior—Breakfast—Claret, Red Capsule.....	84	\$4.50
B	St. Clair, Red Capsule.....	100	5.00
C	St. Julia.....	7	75
D	La Rosa.....	11	12
Per Case. Per Cig.			

"would be exempt from the Naval Due to Those who do not, will pay. Thus by perfectly simple operation of imposition Navy Due—as we impose light dues on harbour dues—our colonies would get advantage of a differential duty and Empire, as a whole, would obtain a net police fund, the administration of which will necessitate the establishment of close relations between the world-scattered 'sons of our Empire.' The *Ceylon Observer* in discussing the scheme says that in case of that colony the proposed imposition would mean a very light burden indeed and suggests that it is quite possible that on lines of Mr. Ozmeh's proposal a fund to be found the best and most generally satisfactory solution of the vexed question of colonial defence and contributions in aid of the imperial exchequer.

The proposal appears so ridiculously sound as to be scarcely worth serious consideration. If, however, any scheme of kind were ever to succeed in imposing operation it is clear that Hongkong and Singapore would have to be excluded from and treated as foreign countries. A

five years with the family and had been at least a part of it in the house. The patient is now in the hospital, and the doctor is waiting to watch the case carefully to see whether it will be necessary to send her to Saigon, or to P for the Pasteur treatment.

Figure makes the following assertions:— "When the Prince of Wales accepted the nomination of Sir J. Pope Hennessy as a member of the Council, I am sure that Sir J. probably did not expect that his action would be condemned on the ground that the new members of the Council is a Home Ruler. But, as the Council is now a Home Ruler, I am prepared to advocate that Home Rulers should not be asked to accept any position on political organisations? If we President of the Council, I am sure that Sir J. would not think I should desire Sir J. Pope Hennessy for a colleague. But he may, for all I know, be very useful. He will not be guided by any party considerations, and his action is money is being wasted, he will not hesitate to point out the necessity for an alteration."

The Council of the Straits Settlements has already been made, and the returns for Penang and Malacca have been published. The population of Penang and Province Wellesley combined in 1881, which shows an increase of 35,771, or 17 per cent. The real increase will, however, be much greater, as the population of the island of Penang has increased very rapidly, whereas on this occasion a separate estimate has been taken of it. The population of

[illegible]

the 1860's, at 11 per cent. One reason for this is that the cotton yield in the United States has increased in greater quantity in 1890 than in 1860 by 3,800,000 pounds, valued at \$1,000,000,000. The cotton yield in China, however, is only 100,000 pounds, or barely 1 per cent, and decreases about 13 million tons, or about 55 per cent. Cotton roads bounded upwards in value in 1890 by 100,000,000,000, or 25 per cent. In these I find that the cotton goods of nearly every texture in the United States with the general exception of increases in the value of the goods of the coarsest texture, are sold in China, and more particularly that from the United States, and that the goods are poured into China in higher ratio of it than the other heretofore, having risen from 100,000,000,000 in 1860 to 1,000,000,000,000 in 1890, or a later quantity representing 150 million tons of money's worth and an increase of millions of tons, or 50 per cent. over the cotton yield in 1860. The cotton yield in the cotton year, whose import has grown from 100,300 pounds in 1878 to 230,000 pounds in 1890, and to 834,468 pounds in 1888,—a fourth of the cotton yield in the United States, and a magnitude of over 1,000,000,000,000, a happy augury for the success of the cotton trade now being begun in China. The cotton yield in the United States, however, has been maintained a steady consumption of 100,000,000,000 pounds, and its consequent, risen from 100,000,000,000 to 600,000,000,000, or 500 per cent. in value. It is noticeable with steel that the cotton yield is very variable, its weight in pounds being 50,000 in 1860, 77,000 in 1890, 51,000,000,000 in 1888, and 100,000,000,000 in 1890, or a later quantity representing 100,000,000,000, or 100 per cent. over the cotton yield in 1860.

Net imports, market value	157,670
Less re-exports to Korea	10
Net Imports into China	138,660
Deduct Import Duty	4,380,467
Deduct Opium Duty	4,474,900
Imports, less Duty, etc.	117,279
Deduct 1 per cent. for charges, etc.	1,172
Imports, value at moment of landing	109,107
Exports to foreign countries, market value	57,275
Exports to Korea	473,354
Less imports from Korea	52,998
Total Exports	87,631
Add Duty, estimated at	6,358
Add 8 per cent. on market value of charges, etc.	7,137
Exports, value at moment of shipment	100,126
The value of the imports exceeded that of the exports by over 9 million taels. I find that on the showing —	
In 1889, Imports cost	105,960
Exports cost	90,101
In 1890, Imports cost	101,101
Exports cost	90,101

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A	Hennessey's Old Palm Brand	\$12	\$1
B	Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1
C	Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1
D	Hennessey's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872	24	2
SCOTCH WHISKY.			
A	Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule	8	0
B	Watson's Glenrochy Mel- low Blend, Blue Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark,	5	0
C	Watson's Aboulog-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0
D	Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	0
E	Watson's Very Old Scotch Scotch Whisky, Gold Cap- sule	12	0
IRISH WHISKY.			
A	John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0
B	John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	0
C	John Jameson's Very Old, Old, Green Capsule	12	0
GENUINE ROUSSEAU WHISKY, Very Old, Red Capsule, with Name			
GIN.			
A	Fine Old Tom, White Cap- sule	4	50
B	Fine Old Tom, White Cap- sule	4	50

be felt in Ceylon, we are told, because
out of a total import trade of 80 million
rupees the value of imports from foreign
countries does not amount to more than 10
million rupees. A tax of 2 per cent on im-
ports would represent 100 million rupees, which
have to be paid by Ceylon for the privilege of
buying in the cheapest market. If the
Government would be satisfied with
100,000 rupees in place of the larger mill-
contribution the Colony would be a consi-
sible gainer, but the probability that
home Government would be satisfied
extremely remote was. Even if they
however, it would not pay Hongkong
accept a similar arrangement. Ceylon's
ports are destined for local consump-
while Hongkong's are destined for ex-
distribution. It is to our interest to on-
age by all means in our power imports
and every description whatever their
To impose a differential tax on impor-
non-British origin would simply be to
the goods past our harbour and lose
fit we might have made on the hand-
them, without any prospect of being
make up for the loss by an increased
tation of British goods. We could

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Total for three years.....	31
and in 1898 Exports yielded.....	10
and in 1899 Exports yielded.....	11
and in 1900 Exports yielded.....	10
Total for three years.....	31

The surplus value of exports having been 4 million dollars, the foreign trade balance for these years, namely, an export of Hk. Tls. 5,061,938 and an import of Hk. Tls. 537,511. And there is a balance in favor of exports in this connection. China paid away in these years in places considerable sums in repayments loans without consideration for any article. Moreover, the earnings of the Foreign and the profits of Foreign capital in when such profits are not paid for when such profits, either as produce or as when such profits are not paid for and are thus recorded in statistics as exports through the owners themselves may be taken, for instance, the surplus value of the actual commodities, 1 million Hk. Tls. But Chinese who have emigrated recently in gold and silver coins, which are not included in the actual export and import figures. In the years 185 and 1898 the known import of gold in Hong was \$3,826,700, and the known export to London alone amounted to \$1,000 or a difference of \$8,771,280 in these surplus the existence of which in Hong only be accounted for on the supposition

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After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address, *Press*. Telephone No.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 26TH, 1891.

MR. McKEAN's valuable report of
trade of China for 1890 reached us
day afternoon, and will be found re-

Our French neighbors in Indo-China, destroyed them. Objectionable as the heavy contributions may be, whether as a necessary evil or as unjust exactions it is infinitely better that we should pay the exact amount and pay it directly by any fancy scheme of taxation founded upon protectionist ideas. If Mr. Ruxton's were adopted we would have no trade to tax, whereas under the present foreign ratenapays pay equally British ratenapays. Is colonies proper distinct, from mere trading stations the considerations would not apply, but the arguments used might be different kind they should prove no less fatal scheme.

The P. & O. steamer *Lombardy* left S. for this port yesterday at noon.

The Portuguese min-of-war *Dia*, *Segante* *Brevado Gomez*, arrived here morning from Misao.

The assets of the New York Life Insurance Company increased during 1890 by \$11,000,000 and the liabilities by \$11,000,000 and the assets in force increased by \$11,000,000.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received from the United States that the

[illegible]

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, this matter is now closed, but I would like to add one or two words of information to the one on. We go from Mr. Hardy by almost every man think if the shareholders took a little more interest in the management of the company for themselves the amount of time and voted to their interests by everyone or with the Company.

CANTON NOTES.

The new Chief Justice of Canton, Ching Ah, has arrived at Tientsin from on his way to take up his post. He is a native of Canton, and has been in Canton for some time. He has been sent here from Canton to Tientsin. His last appointment was that of Commissioner in Chihli. He is a Manchu.

The Tartar General's term of service expired he left on the 22nd inst. for Peking. Some of the officers are being transferred to the new General.

Several valuable ornaments and jewels stolen recently from the Provincial Treasury. There had already been several others of the same kind, were they brought to justice. This time, however, were found and they prove to be

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which accompany the report it is intended to note the position occupied by Hong Kong especially in view of what has recently been said as to the decadence of the Colonies. The table given on pages 6 and 7 shows the annual value of the trade with each country for the years 1883 to 1890. The value of the trade with Hong Kong in 1890 given as Tls. 104,987,865 as against Tls. 93,557,725 in 1889, Tls. 103,391,188, and Tls. 47,942,777 in 1883. From these figures, it must be confessed even

The Sultan of Johore arrived at Sarawak on the 18th inst., from his tour in Europe, having been absent twenty months. He was received at Johore with every demonstration of pleasure, the welcome being very hearty, and he was accompanied to Sarawak by the

Attention is directed to the announcement in another column that Artillery practices will be held at the Government Range, on the place from the battarim at Lyeemsoon in the easterly direction and Stonewaters' in the westerly and south-westerly directions, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th instant.

Song "I dream my little boy
Pta. Walker, let A. S. H. H.

Song The gold mounted de
Pto. Fletcher, let A. S. H. H.

Song "When I laid out Ireland
H. M. S. Brown

Last night the second concert of the
was given at the City Hall, local amate
viding the entertainment. To-night t
the trio will be given at the Garrison
and it is to be hoped that the promi
ence of the entertainment and the larg
jest for which it is given will ensure
house. To-morrow night another enter
will be given on behalf of the widow of
ry Instructor Ryan, of the Police Force

A good story is circling about the Promenade as to Berlin Schuster, a boy who was lately waiting outside to see his Majesty come forth for his airing. Finding the delay tedious, he exclaimed, "The booby isn't coming! A policeman at once caught him by the collar and shouted 'Whom do you mean, boy?' 'Why, my friend Michael Strah' said he. 'He was to have met me here not come.' The policeman had to let him go, upon which the boy retreated twenty feet, and then, spreading out his hands, yelled, 'And whom did you mean by that?'"

(c) *Re-exports*.—The Foreign goods reported to foreign countries, principally Hongkong, Japan, Russian Manchuria and Great Britain, were valued at HK \$1,200,000 and were to a considerable extent back as unsold to these markets.

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But it is the glory of Aristotle
his observations and his reason
stand such comparisons as well.
For when on the one hand we remem-
ber his achievement, and on the
hand reflect that he was worse than
any sensual experience of method
in the world of mysticism, nurtured in
Plato, therefore compelled himself
intellectual instruments of research
create the very conception of scientia
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